U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

January 19, 2006

Subject: KLASS, PHILIP J

FOIPA No. 1027751- 000

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

Section 552		Section 552a
☒(b)(1)	□(b)(7)(A)	□(d)(5)
☒(b)(2)	□(b)(7)(B)	□(j)(2)
☒(b)(3) National Security Act	☒(b)(7)(C)	□(k)(1)
of 1947 and the CIA Act of 1949	☒(b)(7)(D)	□(k)(2)
_____	□(b)(7)(E)	□(k)(3)
_____	□(b)(7)(F)	□(k)(4)
□(b)(4)	□(b)(8)	□(k)(5)
□(b)(5)	□(b)(9)	□(k)(6)
☒(b)(6)		□(k)(7)

61 **page(s)** were reviewed and 56 **page(s)** are being released.

□ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:

- □ referred to the OGA for review and direct response to you.
- □ referred to the OGA for consultation. The FBI will correspond with you regarding this information when the consultation is finished.

☒ You have the right to appeal any denials in this release. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, U.S. Department of Justice, Flag Building, Suite 570, Washington, D.C. 20530-0001 within sixty days from the date of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or

"Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

☐ The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject(s) of your request was the focus of the investigation. Our search located additional references, in files relating to other individuals, or matters, which may or may not be about your subject(s). Our experience has shown, when ident, references usually contain information similar to the information processed in the main file(s). Because of our significant backlog, we have given priority to processing only the main investigative file(s). If you want the references, you must submit a separate request for them in writing, and they will be reviewed at a later date, as time and resources permit.

☐ See additional information which follows.

Sincerely yours,

David M. Hardy
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Records Management Division

Enclosure(s)

:

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

(b) (1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified pursuant to such Executive order;

(b) (2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;

(b) (3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on the issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;

(b) (4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;

(b) (5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;

(b) (6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(b) (7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;

(b) (8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or

(b) (9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

(d) (5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;

(j) (2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;

(k) (1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;

(k) (2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k) (3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;

(k) (4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;

(k) (5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;

(k) (6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;

(k) (7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Serial Description ~ COVER SHEET 11/09/1964

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 5
Page 5 ~ b1, b3
Page 6 ~ b1, b3
Page 8 ~ b1, b3
Page 46 ~ Duplicate dupe to pg 33
Page 47 ~ Duplicate dupe to pg 34

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

1 - Liaison
1 - [redacted]

b6
b7C

62-116443-X
REC-16

BY LIAISON

Date: November 9, 1964

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Director of Security

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: PHILIP J. KLASS

DATE: 11-30-2005
CLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TAM/DCG/BN
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 11-30-2030

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[redacted]

b1 (S)

Classification per OGA letter dated 11-29-2005

Reference is made to your letter dated October 26, 1964, [redacted]

b1 [redacted] (S)
b3

b6

The report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated February 16, 1962, at Washington, D. C., entitled [redacted]

b7C

b1

In January, 1958, a matter was referred to this Bureau for investigation by the District Commander, 4th District Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force, Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C. This matter involved the unauthorized disclosure of information classified "Secret" in "Aviation Week Magazine" article entitled "Exclusive Report on Counter Measures" by Philip J. Klass in 18 November, 1957, and 25 November, 1957, editions. No investigation was conducted in this matter by this Bureau inasmuch as this Bureau was advised by Department of the Air Force that such classified information as was contained in the article could not be declassified for purposes of prosecution.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BST:mec:klw
(5)

~~SECRET~~

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

APR 7 1975

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SECRET

Director
Central Intelligence Agency

No additional pertinent information regarding Klass is contained in the files of this Bureau. Any pertinent information developed at a later date will be furnished to you.

NOTE:

Classified "Secret" as incoming so classified and this makes reference to its contents.

[redacted] (S)

b1
b3

~~SECRET~~

4-22-(Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

11/2, 1964

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [x] Attention [redacted]
- [x] Return to [redacted] 6488 CB

Supervisor Room Ext.

b6
b7C

Type of References Requested:

- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [x] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations

Subject Philip J. KLASS
Birthdate & Place
Address
Localities

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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~~WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Searcher Initials

R# Date

Prod. (S) b1

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
I	[redacted]	(S)
I	[redacted]	b1
SI		
I	[redacted]	

Buffer
NR

b1
(S) Philip (Var)
NI 100-374626-7

Buffer
NR

Philip KLASS
NI 100-16616-1
65-61192-5
P 3

PI [redacted] b1 (S)

DATE: 11-30-2005
~~CLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TAM/DCG/DN~~
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 11-30-2030

~~SECRET~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/5/65

FROM : SAC, WFO [redacted] (C) b1

(S)

SUBJECT: PHILIP J. KLASS

PER OGA LETTER DATED 11/29/2005

DATE: 01-18-2006
CLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TAM/DCG/BN
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 01-18-2031

(S) [redacted]

b1

Relet from the Director dated 11/9/64 to Director, Central Intelligence Agency, Attention: Director of Security, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a LHM, dated and captioned as above, concerning information in WFO files concerning captioned individual subsequent to information set forth in relet.

b1 Instant LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as it reflects [redacted]

(S) [redacted]

The first confidential source mentioned therein is [redacted] The second source mentioned therein is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

b1 under development as a PSI, who was contacted on 11/30/64 by SA [redacted]

(S) and SA [redacted]

In addition to the information set forth in LHM, the following is noted:

b1 (S) b1

On 11/2/64, a case was opened at WFO concerning KLASS captioned "PHILIP J. KLASS, [redacted]

(S) (WFO [redacted] based on an allegation from [redacted]

[redacted] Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., to the effect that KLASS b6 b7C

MCT:dcb 62-116445-x2

REC-44

2- Bureau (Enc. 5) ENCLOSURE
1- WFO

JJR:ejr
(3)

~~SECRET~~

EX 110

65-0-12665

(S)

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR 3 JAN 6 1965 b1

[redacted]

ATTORNEY GEN, ONI, SUPERVISOR
1-19-65
HOUSE COMM
BY DRW/km

245

67 JAN 22 1965

APR 7 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

b1

WFO [redacted] (S)

b7D

[redacted]

b6

b7C

[redacted] She subsequently advised he moved out of that address on 10/30/64 to 1430 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.

Investigation by WFO at FCC determined no record or recollection of investigation at Berkshire Apartments. There was also no record of KLASS having obtained any kind of licencing for radio transmitting equipment or any record of him at that Commission.

b6

b7C

On 12/9/64, [redacted]

b6

who had previously advised that KLASS moved to that address in Apartment 904 on 10/31/64, [redacted]

b7C

[redacted]

b7D

b1 (S) b7D

WFO [redacted]

[redacted]

Additional background information and agency checks concerning KLASS are available in WFO file.

[redacted]

WFO anticipates no further investigation in this matter.

(S) b1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

January 5, 1965

b1

(S) PHILIP J. KLASS

On January 29, 1963, Philip J. Klass, who identified himself as being employed by the McGraw Hill Publishing Company as an Associate Editor, Aviation Week Magazine and who resided at Apartment 7079 W, Berkshire Apartments, 4201 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D.C., telephonically contacted the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. On this occasion he advised he was having lunch that date with b1 (S)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

DATE: 11-30-2005
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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

105-62-116443-X2

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

PHILIP J. KLASS

b1
(S)

The Department of Defense Telephone Directory reflected that the

b1
(S)

On September 18, 1964, captioned subject

b1
(S)

b1
(S)

b6
b7C

On November 15, 1964,

b6
b7C

advised that captioned subject had moved into Apartment 904 at that address on October 31, 1964.

(S)
b1

PHILIP J. KLASS b1

[redacted]

Philip J.

The following description of Klass was obtained from observations of Special Agents of the FBI and from a review of Klass' passport file at the United States Department of State:

Name:	Philip Julian Klass
Date of Birth:	November 8, 1919
Place of Birth:	Des Moines, Iowa
Height:	5 feet 10 inches
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Occupation:	Writer
Employment:	McGraw Hill Publishing Company (Associate Editor, Aviation Week Magazine)
Marital Status:	Single
Residence:	Apartment 904, The Oxford House, 1430 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W. Wash, D.C.
Former Residences:	Apartment 7079 W, The Berkshire Apartments 4201 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
	75-05 113th Street Forest Hills, New York (January 18, 1957)
Mother:	Ann T. Klass, born March 1, 1888, at Sharon, Pennsylvania
Father:	May Raymond N. Klass, born December, 1889, at Columbia, Missouri (Deceased)
b6 b7C	[redacted] Bronx, New York (1964)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D.C. 20535
January 5, 1965

Title PHILIP J. KLASS

b1

Character [redacted] (S)

Reference memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

The second confidential source referred to is an officer in the United States Coast Guard.

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DATE: 12-20-2005
CLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TAM/DCG/BN
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 12-20-2030

SECRET

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir. ✓
Dep. AD Adm. —
Dep. AD Inv. —
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. —
Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs ✓
Files & Com. —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Plan. & Eval. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Legal Coun. —
Telephone Rm. —
Director Sec'y —

TO : Mr. Moore

DATE: 2/21/75

FROM : Mr. Heim
L-TH

SUBJECT: PHILIP J. KLASS
SENIOR AVIONICS EDITOR
AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY
CRITICISM OF FBI

BACKGROUND:

Late in the afternoon of 2/18/75, captioned individual telephoned the Bureau and spoke with the Editor of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin (LEB). In strong terms laced with sarcasm, he derided our publication of the article by Dr. J. Allen Hynek, "The UFO Mystery," in the February, 1975, issue of the LEB. Klass suggested that by publishing this article, the FBI had given its endorsement to a hoax (that UFOs are extra-terrestrial in origin) and to a fraud (Dr. J. Allen Hynek). Klass went on to state that he had investigated UFO sightings "with the thoroughness of the FBI" over a period of many years and found not one shred of evidence that any such objects as UFOs existed, let alone that they were from beyond the earth's atmosphere. He also contended that his investigations have led to several books and many articles on the topic.

Mr. Klass was politely reminded that nowhere in Dr. Hynek's article appearing in the Bulletin, or in numerous other of his writings which were examined by us, does Hynek suggest that UFOs are extra-terrestrial in origin. Additionally, it was pointed out to Klass that the term "UFO (Unidentified Flying Object)" leaves room for all manner of phenomena both real and imagined.

OCT-3 REC 44 62-116463

Furthermore, Klass was informed that the only thing the FBI endorsed in the publication of Dr. Hynek's article was its clearly stated premise that "[r]egardless of the source of UFOs or their legitimacy, these sightings represented a real problem for law enforcement...." to whom persons would normally first report their observations.

MAR 4 1975

As to the suggestion that the author is a fraud, Klass was informed that Hynek is a widely respected scientist, recognized by all creditable professionals in his field of expertise who is affiliated with a leading university (Northwestern). Upon this, Klass replied: "He won't be for long!"

RECEIVED

1 - Mr. Moore
JHC:bhm (5)

DATE: 12-20-2005
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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 12-20-2030

CONTINUED — OVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APR 7 1975

Mr. Heim to Mr. Moore Memorandum
RE: Philip J. Klass

Klass would not elaborate on this statement, nor was he requested to do so.

Moreover, Klass contended that Hynek's bias toward the notion that UFOs are actually objects and creatures from outer space was demonstrated following his interview of the two men from Mississippi who reported they were held captive for a time by green, other worldly beings who arrived on earth and departed from it in a saucer-shaped spaceship. Klass stated that Hynek reportedly said, "There is no doubt these men have had a terrifying experience." Mr. Klass was told that many people would draw no such inference as he had from this remark.

The conversation was concluded when Klass suggested that we might be interested in publishing an article by a newly formed organization called the "Center for Unidentified Ghosts."

INFORMATION CONCERNING KLASS: (S) b1

Bufiles disclose that Klass has, from time to time, come to our attention by virtue of the fact that he has been in

[redacted]

(S) this Bureau [redacted] and
b1 not to be of assistance to his government."

Klass has been affiliated with Aviation Week & Space Technology magazine for at least the past 20 years. This periodical is published by McGraw-Hill, Inc., with offices in New York. However, Klass is based in Washington, D.C., and maintains an office in the Press Building on 14th Street, Northwest, and is listed in the D.C. telephone directory at 560 N Street, Southwest.

A book review concerning one of his published works entitled "UFOs--Identified," published by Random House, credits him with a scientific approach to explaining the UFO phenomena, but specifically notes that he is in disagreement with Dr. Hynek and others prominent in this field.

Klass' attempts to discredit Hynek are totally without foundation. Hynek could scarcely have any better scientific cre-

Mr. Heim to Mr. Moore Memorandum
RE: Philip J. Klass

dentials. All of his writings and public statements that were examined prior to publication of his article in the Bulletin disclose a meticulously objective and scientific view of the UFO phenomenon.

OBSERVATIONS:

In view of Klass' intemperate criticism and often irrational statements he made to support it, we should be most circumspect in any future contacts with him.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

REC-16

62-116443-2

June 23, 1975

Mr. Philip J. Klass
560 N Street, Southwest
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Klass

Thank you for your letter of June 14, with enclosures, regarding the article, "The UFO Mystery," by Dr. J. Allen Hynek, which appeared in the February, 1975, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. The concern which prompted you to write is appreciated.

Quite contrary to the news clipping you enclosed, Dr. Hynek's article has been accurately and rationally reported by the media throughout the country. None of the responsible media, to my knowledge, have ignored the clearly stated theme of the article: "[r]egardless of the source of UFOs or their legitimacy, these sightings represented a real problem for law enforcement...." to whom persons normally first report their observations. This is the only premise the FBI has endorsed in publishing the article.

I could not agree more with your implication that law enforcement personnel should look after their primary responsibility--crime, not UFOs. This is precisely the reason we believe the Center for UFO Studies can help to free law enforcement personnel from investigating and reporting on phenomena unassociated with crime.

While we are most grateful for your offer to prepare a manuscript for publishing consideration in the Bulletin, a careful review of the magazine's commitments, regrettably, leaves us no opportunity to accept your proposal in the foreseeable future.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

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DATE 11-28-2005 BY 60309/AUC/TAM/DCG/BN

JHC:bhw (5)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SEE NOTE -- OVER

Mr. Philip J. Klass

NOTE: Klass is well known to us. Shortly after publication of Dr. Hynek's article, he telephoned the Bulletin's editor (See Heim to Moore memorandum dated 2/21/75, re "Philip J. Klass, Senior Avionics Editor, Aviation Week & Space Technology, Criticism of FBI") and in scornful terms similar to his letter derided our publication of Hynek's article. He suggested that the FBI had been drawn into a hoax perpetrated by a fraud (Dr. Hynek). Klass is deficient on all points of his argument, particularly concerning the credentials of Dr. Hynek which could scarcely be better. Hynek has been associated professorially with some of the finest universities in this country and is recognized in the most prestigious scientific circles. On the otherhand, Klass has no such sterling reputation and has twice been under FBI investigation in connection with the unauthorized publication of classified information. Both of these cases are closed. "The National Tattler," a clipping from which Klass enclosed, is a tabloid which, until recently, specialized in bawdy sex stories but now deals in sensationalism manufactured by grossly distorting stories associated with prominent persons and agencies.

PHILIP J. KLASS
560 "N" STREET, S. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024

June 14, 1975

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep.-A.D.-Adm. ___
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ✓
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

Mr. Clarence Kelly, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

The enclosed photo-copy of a headline and feature story in a recent issue of the tabloid "The National Tattler" is a portent of the sort of "FBI endorsement" for the flying-saucer myth that you can expect to see, repeatedly, as a result of the article on UFOs carried by the February issue of The Law Enforcement Bulletin.

That article was written by Dr. J. Allen Hynek, the spiritual leader of the vocal group of "believers" and "kooks" who claim that we are being visited by extraterrestrial spaceships. While the FBI did not endorse Hynek's views per se, the decision to publish his article and to alert law enforcement agencies as to what to do "if they land," has enbroiled the agency for all time.

For a quarter-century, the U.S. Air Force had this monkey on its back and wisely, in 1969, bowed out of the UFO business. Now, according to the enclosed article, the FBI's decision to publish the Hynek article represents the first time that "an agency of the federal government admits that UFOs are worthy of concern."

The Hynek article published by the FBI encourages law enforcement officers to take the time--from much more pressing duties--to take calls from people who report seeing UFOs and to in turn relay such calls to Hynek's own UFO group.

REC-16 62 - [illegible]

Surely in these times law enforcement officers have more useful things to occupy their time and attention.

For the past 10 years, my hobby has been investigating, and explaining, famous UFO cases that Hynek and others proclaim to be unexplainable. Recently, I have published a book entitled "UFOs Explained," which has received very favorable reviews from such prestigous publications as "Scientific American." (See enclosure.)

I would welcome the opportunity to present the other side of the UFO issue in The Law Enforcement Bulletin, and to thereby help remove the earlier seeming FBI endorsement of flying saucers.

Cordially,

Philip J. Klass

EXP. PROC.
JUN 17 1975

RESEARCH SECTION

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161

ENCLOSURE

62-116443-2

THE NATIONAL TATTLER
30¢
IND 31185-2
The Most Respected Name in People-To-People Journalism
VOL. 22, NO. 24, JUNE 15, 1975

Minister-Explorer: 'We
Noah's Ark and Will W

G-Men Told How to Report Sightings

FBI Admits UFOs Exist

—page 9

Front Page

page 9

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-28-2005 BY 60309/AUC/TAM/DCG/BN

FBI Admits UFOs Exist

Story in Agency's Official Magazine Instructs Lawmen On Procedure to Follow When Flying Saucer Is Spotted

For the first time since the Air Force closed the books on its investigation of unidentified flying objects in the 1960s, an agency of the federal government admits that UFOs are worthy of concern.

The FBI went on record as taking UFOs seriously by publishing in its official magazine an article that tells law enforcement officers what to do when a flying saucer is sighted.

Dr. J. Allen Hynek, perhaps the most respected authority on UFOs in the country, wrote the 5,000 word article titled "The UFO Mystery — Investigating Reports of Sightings."

It appears in a recent issue of "FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin," circulated among some 80,000 police officers across the country and read by millions.

With the publication of this article, the nation's top law enforcement agency seems to say it considers UFOs worthy of serious investigation.

By CLIFF LINEDECKER
Of the Tattler Staff

THE AUTHOR is chairman of Northwestern University's Department of Astronomy and director of the Center for UFO Studies in Northfield, Ill., a clearing house for research on the decades-old UFO puzzle.

His impressive list of credentials include being a former consultant to the Air Force on aerial phenomena. And he has written widely on the topic for many years.

His article in the FBI publication begins by noting, "It is natural for law enforcement agencies to solve mysteries."

The article goes on to tell policemen that they can "now help solve what may be one of the greatest mysteries of all time."

On many occasions police officers have had their own encounters with UFOs, the article notes.

The following episodes occurring in 1973 were cited as typical examples:

• On Oct. 18, 1973, the crew of a Delaware State Police helicopter, along with flight controllers at the Dover Air Force Base, reported a UFO which the helicopter crew chased 14 miles across Kent County.

• Several days later, two Adams County, Ohio, deputies on a routine patrol at 1 a.m. reported a UFO hovering some 200 feet above the ground.

• On Oct. 19, 1973, a Tulsa, Okla., police sergeant confirmed another officer's report of a hovering multi-colored object whose size, they said, would dwarf a 747 jetliner.

• Two Los Angeles policemen, on Nov. 12, 1973, said they saw a large, round, bluish-white object at 9:50 p.m., and observed its maneuvers for more than a minute before it disappeared "at a dazzling rate of speed."

• On Dec. 29, 1973, area policeman in Culpeper, Va., sighted three UFOs.

DR. HYNEK SUGGESTS that the subject of UFOs be treated more seriously and not as a matter of ridicule.

"For years," he writes, "we have laughed at UFOs and the people who report them. But now, after a quarter of a century of poking fun, of laughing it off, and of calling UFOs entirely the result of overheated imaginations, the scientific world is slowly awakening to the fact that something real is going on. Science and law enforcement agencies are facing a mutual problem, as they have many times before."

The responsible scientist writes that he is convinced that many UFO sightings go unreported because citizens do not want to be laughed at.

Dr. Hynek says that police officers who question persons reporting a UFO sighting should be prepared to handle an excited, "sometimes hysterical" person.

THE SCIENTIST THEN outlines the type of information police officers should seek from persons reporting a UFO sighting.

Officers should foreward the information to the Center For UFO Studies, Dr. Hynek advises.

The center can properly evaluate the information, he notes.

Unless a flying saucer, Dr. Hynek writes, has actually landed, the police officer has accomplished his mission when he sends information to the center.

"In the event that the caller states an object has landed, and especially if damage to property or danger to life is indicated, police action is obviously called for," Dr. Hynek writes. "In such cases, it is important for scientific and public safety purposes that the affected area be cordoned off and protected from the public until qualified investigators arrive."

Dr. Hynek broke the type of UFO sighting into three categories:

• A sighting at close hand but nothing happens.

• At sighting in which something tangible does happen, such as marks being left on the ground.

• Space creatures themselves are sighted.

Dr. Hynek also described that he termed as misconceptions about the UFO phenomenon which are "held generally by those who have never examined the date."

A FIRST MISCONCEPTION, Dr. Hynek says, is the mistaken belief that "UFO reports are made mainly by crackpots."

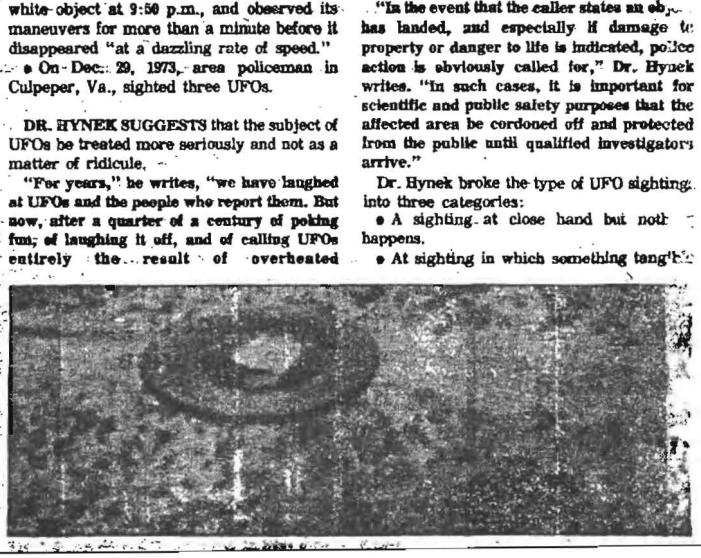
Facts are otherwise, Dr. Hynek noted. "Police officers, commercial and military pilots, air traffic controllers, scientists and schoolteachers," often have been among the witnesses, he pointed out.

Another widely held misconception is that reporters of UFOs have greatly overestimated imaginations.

"THE REPORTS themselves argue strongly against this," Dr. Hynek writes. "... the reports do not range over a broad spectrum. There are virtually no reports of unidentified sailing objects, or of UFOs with wheels or wings, and there are no reports of flying pink elephants or of the Empire State Building being seen upside down in Pittsburg.

"Overheated imaginations should certainly generate a far wider range of reports than that of the typical UFO reports we do receive."

Dr. Hynek said UFO reports should be taken seriously, and he added that police officers have the opportunity to help solve the flying saucer mystery.



... CHIEF Clarence Kelly ... his agency's official publication has all but admitted the existence of UFOs.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-28-2005 BY 60309/AUC/TAM/DCG/BN

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN May 1975

BOOKS

Other conceptions of the search for extraterrestrial intelligence

by Philip Morrison

THE GALACTIC CLUB: INTELLIGENT LIFE IN OUTER SPACE, by R[illegible] and L. Bracewell. W. H. Freeman and Company ($3.95). UFOs EXPLAINED, by Philip J. Klass. Random House ($8.95).

The canon of space cartoons is full of wit, but no finer example can be found than the scene, imagined already in the year of Sputnik by Whitney Darrow, Jr., of the decisive moment in Eden mere seconds before the Fall. Eve is reaching for the apple, while the serpent lurks. But is it our Eden? Surely not, for the nude, still innocent pair, otherwise quite our own kind, sport little knobbed forehead antennae. Toward her rushes the astronaut, polite, tainted and knowing, his earthly rocket in the background: "Miss! Oh, Miss! For God's sake, stop!"

Ronald Bracewell is a distinguished radio astronomer and an artist with both brush and pen. Among the three dozen pictures in this delightful book, which is everywhere lighthearted but nowhere frivolous, is one of his own wash paintings, showing the swamp of another world. There are many other evocative outworldly prints and reproductions, including J. J. Grandville's juggler with planets, M. C. Escher's luminous surf where life lies implicit, Wassily Kandinsky and the California contemporary Jesse Allen. In this defining ambience he sets 15 graceful brief chapters (only one runs more than 10 text pages) that survey in an up-to-date, easily read way the issues of that most discussed conjecture of contemporary science: "Somewhere in this galaxy or another I think there is other intelligent life." He urges study, rather than action now, but he plainly looks ahead to a grasped opportunity for interstellar contact. On the way to this reserved conclusion he marshals the evidence without much technical demand on the reader, with a variety of graphs and tables. The usual arguments about planets, stars and life's origin are presented in a personal and engaging way. To them he adds much fresh mate[illegible] cam's razor but confident in its e[illegible]tual Here is an account of Project Cyclops, [illegible]bility to approximate the tru[illegible] If we the 1971 summer study of the Stanford/ not alone, we should s[illegible]day be NASA/Ames Faculty Fellowship pro- aware of it.
gram that produced a valuable report describing an ambitious microwave system—its eventual 10,000 dishes covering an entire desert county—for searching out messages in the galactic noise. Then he explains his own conjecture of a set of automatic probes, each sent to search star systems until it finds a plausible candidate for membership in the Galactic Club. There it orbits, eavesdropping, until finally it can relay back home news of its success.

Two of Bracewell's chapters are explicit critiques, one of Immanuel Velikovsky's interplanetary "vermin," the other of Erich von Däniken's astronaut-gods. To Velikovsky he turns a forbearing cheek: he accepts that the learned man's literary sources admit the possibility of some cometary worldwide catastrophe about 1500 B.C. but is entirely skeptical in detail of the bizarre proposal that a comet brought vermin from Jupiter or Venus to the earth in those days. For the best-selling von Däniken, whose entire output is at a charitable estimate disingenuous, he shows less tolerance. That author denied the old Egyptians rope or wooden rollers to haul their pyramid stones, since their desert oases could not spare such goods! Von Däniken does not even mention the extensive Egyptian trade in cedar timbers from Lebanon or the museum samples of their heavy rope. A Russian author is cited to debunk tellingly the cosmonaut spacesuits seen by von Däniken on Ainu statuettes. Why are these figures mainly women, with protruding bare breasts? (Why should they "pose before the ancient Ainu partially depressurized...?") Those books, Bracewell says, "are a romanticist's fiction."

Bracewell himself has produced no fiction here; his hypothesis may be romantic, but he brings to it what it deserves: skeptical, evidential and measured test. His book is a model for popular science at its margins, tempted by the speculative a little past the stroke of Oc-

The book by Philip Klass is in an entirely different mood. Here is an informed investigative reporter at work, testing the alleged reports of witnesses and pulling hard link by link at the chains of evidence for the flying saucers. Do you cite the radar-visual reports of pilots and radar men around Lakenheath in England in the mid-1950's? Then be prepared to understand the moving-target indicator of the CPS-5 radar at Lakenheath. You may be chasing spurious blips, and "if an operator decides that a succession of such blips all derive from a single target, then he can easily conclude" that he is watching a UFO that can stop and start instantly and move at impossible speeds. A single false visual report by a fighter pilot who demonstrably did not fully understand his own radar would remove this strange case from mystery into the commonplace puzzle of radar "angels." It is clear that even confirmed radar reports can be no better than our knowledge of radar illusion, just as eyewitness accounts can be no better than our knowledge of optical illusion. No UFO author has taken such a look at radar as Klass, whose decade of experience in the field as an engineer has been augmented by a later career as a knowing technical reporter covering the aerospace industry. (Indeed, his own earlier book seeking a unified physical cause behind many UFO's—plasma discharges on power lines—itself made a case too strongly based on a few erroneous reports and doctored photographs, some of which he mentions here.)

This is a good-sized, meaty, rather contentious work. It treats very successfully many of the classic "sightings" of the past, making a strong *prima facie* case of fraud in several of the best-known. The most recent flap (late in 1973) culminated in the tales of two shipyard workers from Pascagoula who reported that they had been taken aboard a flying saucer for examination by aliens. Within 48 hours they were

62-116943 --2--

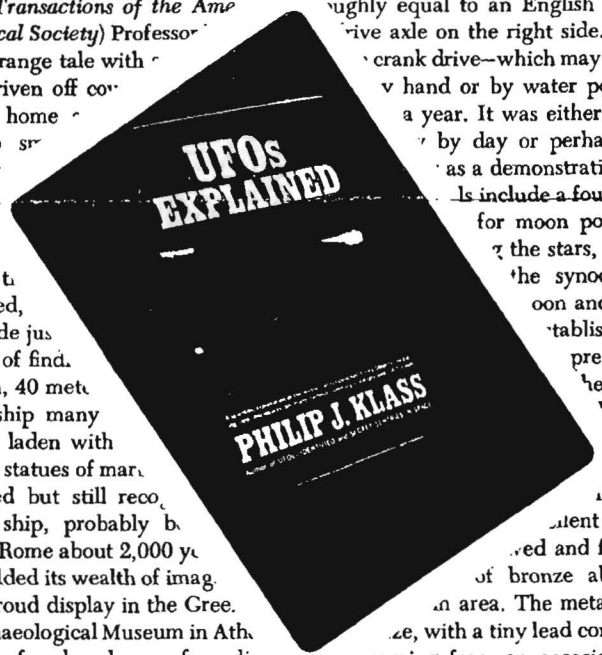
famous, with coverage on the television networks and worldwide wire services and with their own booking agent. The only evidence was their verbal account of an encounter aboard a saucer with lobster-clawed, floating astronauts. It is hard to see why they were believed by professors from Evanston and Berkeley, who endorsed the unsupported tale with "something here... not terrestrial" and "no question... these two men have had a very terrifying experience." These two professors, whom it is fair to call friendly to the UFO, were after all not lawyers or even psychologists; their expertise lay in astronomy or in engineering. A new argument for credibility seemed to have emerged when one of the troubled men underwent a polygraph test, which at best is hardly fully probative. This particular test wilts under Klass's scrutiny. It was administered, he shows, not by the customary independent team of licensed and experienced polygraph operators but by "a young, inexperienced, 'uncertified' operator" on the staff of the brother of the agent's friend and former classmate.

It will all happen again: unsupported assertions of marvels seen, interviews by credential-bearing investigators who will accept the tale, a media delight and a subsequent set of talk shows. It ought to be self-evident that such "contact" stories can gain weight mainly from assay by those experienced in the study of testimony, not from astronomers and aerospace experts. It was Klass the investigative reporter, not Klass the engineer, who gave us relevant matter about Pascagoula, exactly in the way he might have done for a Watergate. One should not forget that truth in the next journalists' marvel we learn about.

During the 1973 scare the four-man crew of an Army helicopter in Ohio reported a night near-encounter with a very bright object—at first reddish, then green, then white—moving at high speed, which threatened a direct midair collision, "sucked" their craft upward and temporarily killed their radio. The pilot told his story on the inevitable talk show and the crew collected $5,000 as a prize for the "best UFO case of 1973" (which was not awarded to those Pascagoula passengers, even though two of the judges were the same men who had been so beguiled by their anecdote). The convincing Klass account is: A distant fireball (perhaps one of the Orionids, which would be right in date and direction), seen green through the green-tinted upper canopy of the aircraft, white when seen through the clear plastic below, dimmed to red at a distance. The pilot had instinctively pulled the craft out of his first startled evasive descent maneuver up to a safe altitude. After the light had vanished the crew, in a state of near-shock, found themselves climbing at an altitude of 2,500 feet. The pilot described his actions to Klass from memory; what he recalled doing would indeed have pulled his helicopter upward. The airports he sought to contact as last resorts were beyond his normal radio range, as later tests showed; the one nearby tower had by chance not responded to his hurried call—a common enough occurrence. On later inspection nothing was awry with the helicopter. It was not a fraud but a believable misunderstanding.

There is no more explicit and insightful account of UFO's than this one. Still, as the author reflects in the last lines of his text: "The myth of extraterrestrial visitors will persist... because so many people *want* to believe." The reader can profit a great deal, even though the tone is sometimes rather more indignant than seems wise. We owe to the spirit of scientific curiosity a skeptical willingness to listen with patience to every witness, but to set highest of all the close examination of every bit of evidence.

GEARS FROM THE GREEKS: THE ANTIKYTHERA MECHANISM—A CALENDAR COMPUTER FROM CA. 80 B.C., by Derek de Solla Price. Science History Publications ($8.50). In this thin, learned, well-illustrated monograph (first published in the 1974 *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*) Professor [illegible] counts a strange tale with [illegible] ending. Driven off co[illegible] their way home [illegible] 1900, two sp[illegible] sponge fis[illegible] near R[illegible] cove on [illegible] rocky isla[illegible] Crete and t[illegible] storm ended, [illegible] over the side jus[illegible] off chance of find[illegible] the bottom, 40 met[illegible] wreck, a ship many [illegible] their own, laden with [illegible] treasure of statues of mar[illegible] sea-changed but still reco[illegible] 1902 the ship, probably b[illegible] Rhodes to Rome about 2,000 y[illegible] er, had yielded its wealth of imag[illegible] since on proud display in the Gree[illegible] tional Archaeological Museum in Ath[illegible]



A heavy formless lump of verdigris lay among the bronze fragments of a statue of Hermes as the Athens restorers tried to fit them together. There were many such pieces, and each was examined again and again to see where it would fit. After months—during which the lump must have dried and cracked open because of remnant wood inside it, this one piece was recognized as some kind of mechanism. In 1958 Professor Price, a student of the ancient history of clockwork and fine instruments, reexamined the relic, which by then was widely known but only meagerly described. The cover of *Scientific American* for June, 1959, bore a photograph of the object, an illustration for his article "An Ancient Greek Computer." That study was tantalizing but largely conjectural; too many parts were lost or still hidden in the corroded mass. Since 1971 Professor Price has revisited the enigmatic and wonderful machine. This time he can almost see through it all, not only with improved insight but also with a fine set of careful radiographs, thanks to his collaborator, Charles Karakalos of the Greek Atomic Energy Commission. The evidence is here, in analyses, old photographs and new, and many radiographs, some carefully marked to outline the gear teeth. (The all-important tooth count was much aided by the meticulous work of Emily Karakalos.) Overall the mechanism has been pretty reliably worked out. There is a capping schematic diagram giving the full logical reconstruction of this ancient analogue computer as far as we have it. It resembled a tall, narrow, rectangular mantel clock in size and form (a Roman foot high, [illegible]ughly equal to an English foot) with [illegible]rive axle on the right side. One turn [illegible] crank drive—which may have been [illegible]v hand or by water power—rep[illegible] a year. It was either set ahead [illegible] by day or perhaps moved [illegible] as a demonstration device. [illegible]ls include a four-year dial [illegible] for moon position and [illegible] the stars, for the lu[illegible]the synodic (moon [illegible] oon and sun dials [illegible]tablished.) The [illegible] preserved in[illegible]he front face [illegible]k calendar, [illegible] d on the [illegible]als and [illegible]nclude 40-[illegible]ient 60-degree [illegible]ed and filed out of [illegible]of bronze about three [illegible]n area. The metal is simple [illegible]e, with a tiny lead content prob[illegible], coming from an occasional solder joint, doubtless a repair. This suggests to the experts, Earle R. Caley of Ohio State University and Cyril Stanley Smith

SECRET

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b7C

Airtel

1 - [redacted]

To: SAC, Newark

5/11/76

REC-94

From: Director, FBI 62-116443-3

EX-115

PHILIP J. KLASS
BOX 6030
DALLAS, TEXAS 75222
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reairtel to the Bureau dated 4/26/76.

Bufiles reveal no information concerning Philip J. Klass of Dallas, Texas. Bufiles do reveal the following information concerning one Philip J. Klass, who has been affiliated with "Aviation Week" magazine for over 20 years. As of June, 1975, his home address was 560 N Street, Southwest, Washington, D. C. 20024.

In 1958, Klass was the subject of an investigation in connection with the unauthorized disclosure of classified information in an "Aviation Week" magazine article written by Klass. Since the classified information contained in the article could not be declassified for purposes of prosecution, no action was taken in this matter.

(S) In addition, Klass has come to our attention on several occasions [redacted]

b1 [redacted]

Further, Klass telephonically contacted the Bureau on 2/18/75 and identified himself as Senior Avionics Editor, Aviation Week and Space Technology. In strong terms laced with sarcasm, he derided the publication of an article by Dr. J. Allen Hynek, "The UFO Mystery," in the February, 1975, issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin. Klass suggested that by publishing this article, the FBI had given its endorsement

NOTE: Newark is in possession of a letter Klass mailed to Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey. The letter contained 28 pages of reduced and reproduced text and sketches. Newark advised no indication material is Government property or any classification is in order. Newark suggests a reading of the letter indicates writer is most likely not in full possession of his faculties. It appears the writer of the letter may be identical with the individual described above.

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

JAK:rlf (4)

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

57 MAY 21 1976

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

GPO : 1975 O - 594-120

DATE: 12-20-2005
FBI INFO.
CLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TAM/DCG/BN
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 12-20-2030

to a hoax (that UFOs are extra-terrestrial in origin) and to a fraud (Dr. J. Allen Hynek). Klass went on to state that he had investigated UFO sightings "with the thoroughness of the FBI" over a period of many years and found not one shred of evidence that any such objects as UFOs existed, let alone that they were from beyond the earth's atmosphere. He also contended that his investigations have led to several books and many articles on the topic.

In view of Klass' intemperate criticism and often irrational statements he made to support them, it was recommended that the Bureau be most circumspect in any future contacts with him.

~~SECRET~~

4-22 (Rev. 1-28-75)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

SPECIAL

5/5/76, 19

- [ ] Name Searching Unit, 4543 JEH-FBI Bldg.
- [ ] Service Unit, 4654 JEH-FBI Bldg.
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention _____
- [ ] Return to _____

Supervisor Rm. 5424 JEH Room Ext. _____

b2 b6 b7C Ex

Type of References Requested:

- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [x] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Type of Search Requested:

- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations

DATE: ~~11-30-2005~~
CLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TAM/DCG/BN
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3,3(6) 11-30-2030

Subject KLASS Philip J

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

MAY 03 1976

Localities _____

R# ~~NR~~ Date 5/5 Searcher Initials SJ2

Prod. 10

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL	
	62-116443	T T	b1
~~NR~~	[redacted]		(S)
NR	[redacted]		
	Philip		b1 (S)
~~NR~~ I	65-611922-5		
NR	100-16616-1		
NR I	100-454565-52243		
	Phil (aka)		
	SJ		
	P. J.		b1 (S)
NR I	[redacted]		

MAY 6 1976

(BU) (84)

MP Philip Jackson

SJ

Philip

NR I 100-374626-7

~~SECRET~~

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

FBI MAY 4 1976 APR 27 1976

Date: 4/28/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Precedence)

PER OGA LETTER DATED 11/29/2005

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (62-0) (P)

4-29-76 PEW
2 CRIM TRY
1-mo-14-233-P1
2-mo-114-326-G

SUBJECT: PHILIP J. KLASS
BOX 6030
DALLAS, TEXAS 75222
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

b6
b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau, Dallas and Los Angeles are one copy each of the correspondence from captioned subject to Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, NJ, described below.

On 4/21/76 [redacted] Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, NJ [redacted] to SA [redacted] a piece of mail received at Bell Laboratories (BL), described as follows:

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b7C

The envelope contains the return address as captioned above and was addressed to "The Bell Labs, Murray Hill, New Jersey." The envelope was postmarked at Los Angeles, California, 4/16/76. Enclosed in the envelope were seven pages of reduced and reproduced text and sketches, totalling 28 pages, most of which are stamped "Secret." There is nothing in these pages to indicate that the materials are government property or that any classification is in order. A reading of the full 28 pages indicates that the writer is most likely not in full possession of his faculties, e.g. the references to "psychic time bomb," "Jewish subconscious transformation," sketches of ABD-5 aircraft powered by Volkswagen engines and A-2 Marauder aircraft powered by twin in-line Chevrolet 350 CID engines, 12 gauge shotguns furing rocket-boosted armor piercing warheads and not to be

(2) Bureau (Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE
2-Dallas (Enc. 1)
2-Los Angeles (Enc. 1)
2-Newark
CEL/ms
(8)

REC-94 62-[illegible]-3
EX-115
5-12
3 APR 27 1976

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-29-2005 BY 60309/AUC/TAM/DCG/BN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

GPO : 1975 O - 590-992

overlooked, the "CPP" or "cattle-prod pod" to fire an electrical charge at enemy aircraft.

In addition to the above, Newark notes references to Secretary of State KISSINGER, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, President FORD, "Hoover's Special Task Forces," the KGB and the CIA.

These 28 pages contain no threats toward any of the persons mentioned and Newark is not disseminating this information to Secret Service. However, because of the sender's preoccupation with "technical" matters and weaponry and the passing references to KISSINGER and President FORD, Newark is of the opinion an indices search is in order to determine if subject has previously come to attention in any manner that would indicate a propensity for violence, even through the correspondence described above does not in itself so indicate.

Newark indices negative concerning PHILIP J. KLASS.

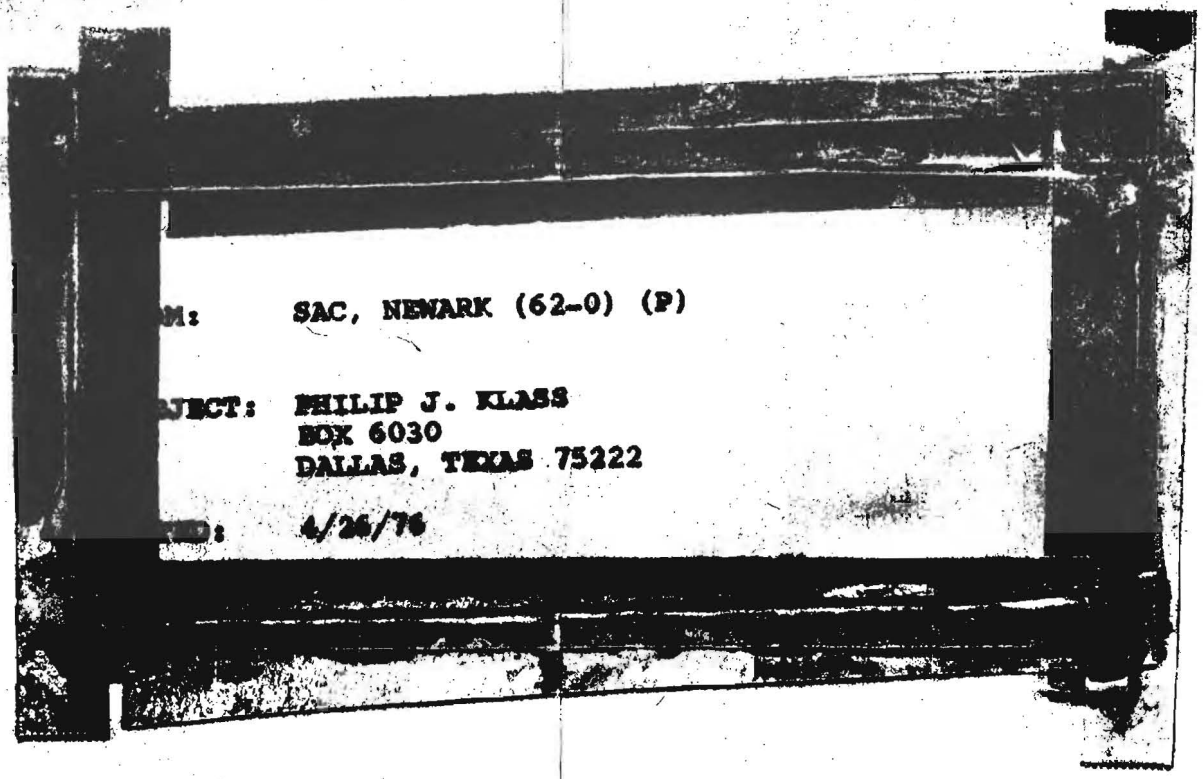
LEADS

DALLAS, AT DALLAS, TEXAS:

LOS ANGELES, AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA:

REQUEST OF BUREAU

Will search indices concerning PHILIP J. KLASS for any pertinent data.



M: SAC, NEWARK (62-0) (P)

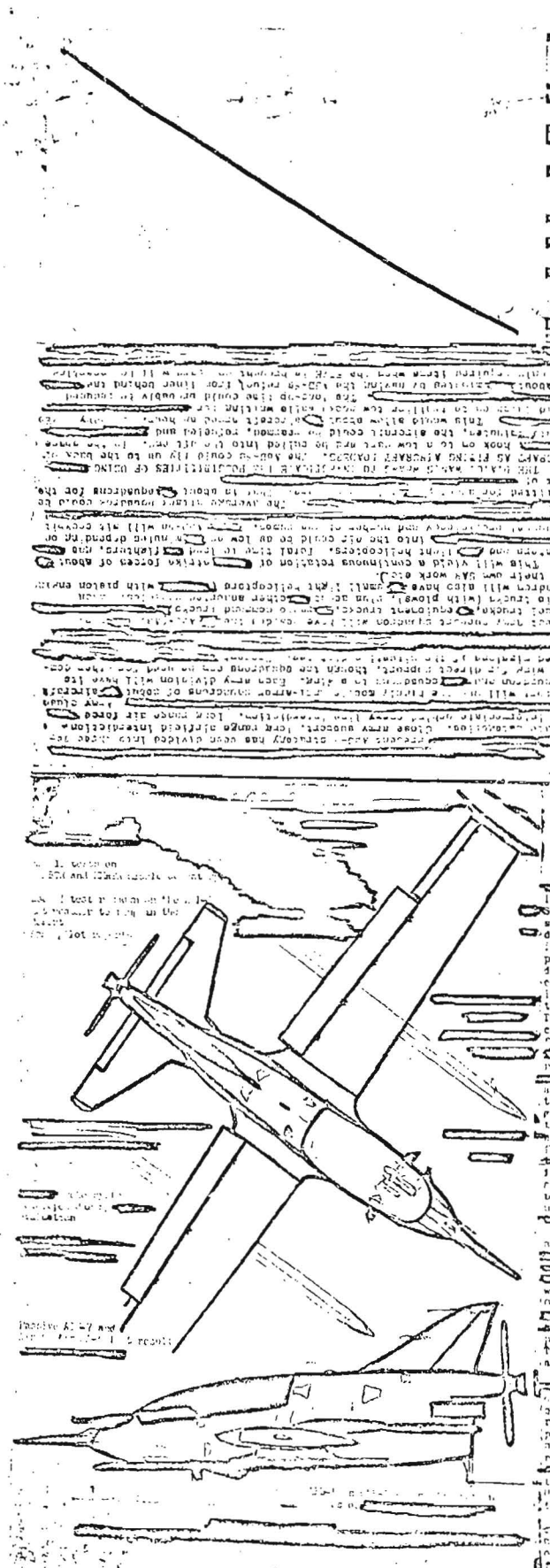
JECT: PHILIP J. KLASS
BOX 6030
DALLAS, TEXAS 75222

D: 4/26/76

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-28-2005 BY 60309/AUC/TAM/DCG/BN

ENCLOSURE

62-116443-3



PHASE II TEST REPORT ARD-5

(C-2 [illegible] 80M)

ARD-5A models are being tested in [illegible]

The only problems are coming from the engine, namely the cooling system. Several design changes are currently being made on the oil cooling system and some minor ones on the engine intake systems. The counterbalanced [illegible] by Ford dual-port Volkswagon engines are not producing as much horsepower as expected, the dual Holly carb models [illegible] horsepower instead of the planed [illegible] horsepower. The very high temperatures (decrees F on the deeper deck) are presenting quite a problem to the powerplant engineers. The present cooling system can handle up to about [illegible] continuous horsepower before water injection is absolutely required. WHAM engineers are inserting the water tin tanks and increasing the amount of water injection to the engines. The Tips now hold [illegible] gallons of water and [illegible] gallons of special fuel apiece. Plans call for [illegible] gallons of water plus [illegible] gallons in the special tanks. The special fuel increases the engine horsepower from [illegible] to about [illegible] and given about [illegible] minutes of augmented thrust. At temperatures below [illegible] degrees the engines produce their rated [illegible] horsepower and [illegible] horsepower [illegible].

[illegible] and other test pilots [illegible] the ARD-5As. The [illegible] belt fed rifles give over [illegible] a minute of piercing 6-mm fire power. Tests show that the planes can manuver helicopters, radar vans, [illegible] and anti-aircraft altos along with trucks and half-tracks. The two power recoil [illegible] accuracy, from [illegible] degrees, the shotgun pointing mode [illegible] armor piercing [illegible] rockets. Tanks can be destroyed from [illegible] degree dives [illegible] level flight [illegible] feet off the ground. [illegible] mock combat tested groups of the 1-8 configuration machines using the [illegible] and shotgun hunt down attacks of the two and 20 configurations [illegible].

[illegible] slower than [illegible] were not been including helicopters.

Production ARD-5A models [illegible] go for less than [illegible] a copy including radios, drop tanks, rockets, gun sights and all required instruments.

The Two-A configuration [illegible] one two-[illegible] rocket launchers and extending two 2.7-7 multi-barrel [illegible] nose-mounted missile with the special birdseed fairings and hardware supplied with each aircraft. Other configurations under study for the U.A.C. call for removing one of the [illegible] antenna fairings that are standard equipment and mounting [illegible] anti-tank rocket launcher. The pilot will be able to pull up out of the [illegible] and reload the tube giving him [illegible] shots. This will give a steep climb [illegible] miles per hour [illegible] speed and still leave [illegible] down to [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SECRET

SECRET

PHASE II TESTING NEARS COMPLETION ON [redacted] BLACK BODY AND [redacted] MIRROR RADAR TAIL DEFLECTOR MISSILE DeFEAT SYSTEMS.

(C-[redacted] M 12) Final testing of missile defeat systems [redacted] Live firings of AIM-[redacted] against [redacted] SA-7s and [redacted] Hawks all showed acceptable miss distances against [redacted] MiG-17s, [redacted] MiG-21 and MiG-23 aircraft plus others equipped with propulsion [redacted] and [redacted] tail reflectors. Though some shrapnel damage was apparent [redacted] effective damaging hit in less than [redacted] percent [redacted] The firings ranged from a minimum of [redacted] head-on-off where a [redacted] kill probability is near [redacted] percent to [redacted] degrees angle off which yields a [redacted] percent probability of kill. At angles off less than [redacted] degrees the effectiveness of the MBDTS system degrades very rapidly. The tail warning radar system incorporated into the WINNER system will give single seat fighter pilots warnings of any aircraft in any threatening firing range. A small adjustable missile range parameter computer allows each threat missile to be evaluated and gives a time warning and a hard-turn/or break light and tone to the pilot.

(C-[redacted] M 61) LIVE FIRING TESTS OF AIM-9P2 dogfight, SA-2, SA-6 and IMPROVED [redacted] MISSILES AGAINST A MIG-21 and a [redacted] AIRCRAFT EQUIPED WITH THE WARTH PROTOTYPE SYSTEM SHOWED EXCELLENT MISS DISTANCES with the missiles homing on the trailing antenna. Antenna trailing lengths were varried from [redacted] to [redacted] meters. The longer distances will be required only for low angle-off head on MIG-21 AWACS intercept runs. Acceptable minimum angle off for F-15/F-4 AIM-7 head on missile shots is [redacted] degrees for a [redacted] percent miss probability. Aspect angles of [redacted] degrees down to a minimum angle off of [redacted] degrees yields a [redacted] percent miss probability. Pregnant dogfight and ground fighter identification codes calls for a tail aspect of from [redacted] to [redacted] degrees in length. Production of the WARTH system [redacted] providing about [redacted] units per month. [redacted] production can be kept acc[redacted] Final conto[redacted] per unit including tail warning and simple radar warnings display and [redacted]

(C-[redacted] M 77) LOW COST WARTH SYSTEM IS BEING LOOKED AT FOR USE ON SOME AWACS CONFIGURATIONS. The present design weight of the low cost unit is about [redacted] pounds and it runs off of the 12 volt [redacted] alternator in the AWD-5. It is proposed that a few AWD-5s will fly over [redacted] missiles as the main force is vectored in on the [redacted] low [redacted]. There is some argument whether the low cost WARTH system (i.e., [redacted]) is required considering the [redacted] tests showing that an AWD-5 with [redacted] spaced blankets trailing [redacted] the back was sufficient to negate all [redacted] shots. Note, all AWD-5s will have the MARK-XII [redacted] joint interrogation radar warning system. A low firing of AIM-7[redacted] from a [redacted] against an AWD-5 using the [redacted] radar [redacted] night boresight illuminator showed guidance on the [redacted] once blanket. FINAL TESTS USING A [redacted] AWACS assigns both [redacted] using both the [redacted] and the low cost WARTH system on AWD-5, F-[redacted] and MiG-21 with the final production [redacted] systems, [redacted] conducted [redacted]

[redacted] firings of the AIM-[redacted] against the [redacted] The AIM-[redacted] distribution begin presently being conducted to [redacted] aircraft; the WARTH passive radar [redacted] to be incorporated into the AIM-7F missiles that were not built [redacted] [illegible] missile will have [redacted]

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(C-[redacted] M 107) TACTICS ARE BEING DEVELOPED AT THE [redacted] WEAPONS CENTER using the passive AIM-7 in conjunction with [redacted] and the WARTH systems under final testing. [redacted] CLASS ONE fighters (equipped with [redacted] missiles) will run through [redacted] fighter screens. Some arcing will be necessary to obtain the required [redacted] degree minimum missile crossing angle. Once past the head on missiles, the Class One interceptors moving at about [redacted] mach will be required to perform a [redacted] degree turn. [redacted] on the AWACS, and the P-4 and F-15 aircraft that will be [redacted] the AIM-7s, AIM-[redacted] and [redacted] cannons.

(C-[redacted] M 33) MULTIPLE FREQUENCY JAMMING SYSTEMS CONTINUE TO BE BUT BACK TO THE DRAWING BOARDS. Three [redacted] aircraft have been doing combat evaluation with the MBDSystem. The system scans the normal UHF range and selects and jams transmissions based on signal power. In a contest, the [redacted] will jam [redacted] frequencies while only allowing certain frequencies to remain open. The system [redacted] It is hard to tell that the frequency is being jammed, it is not the effect of just having garbled radio. Such argument still exists about the problem to be encountered in the EW environment and several other alternatives are under study. Regardless, the system proved effective in jamming [redacted] standard UHF radios. A requirement exists to make more than one jammer works any one frequency. Fights involving multiple frequencies of interceptors showed that one enemy fighter could foul his radio on transmit but eventually all the others would lock on to his frequency. Corrections [redacted] an effective radio jamming system in one [redacted] coordinate negation of the AWACS. Note: [redacted] pilots feel that a [redacted] or [redacted] ship gun on the AWACS will take care of a plane with many of the F-15 and F-4 aircraft around it, especially considering the [redacted] range of the AAGA-6.

(C-[redacted] M 109) AWD-5 MBASS PRODUCTION STAGES. Even though final qualification and Phase three testing isn't complete, [redacted] and [redacted] are beginning production. [redacted] expects to be turning out [redacted] units by the end of [redacted] and over [redacted] a month by the end of [redacted] that's saying but it is rumored that they hope to be able to field aircraft of that which is the financial equivalent of [redacted] to [redacted] units. A new [redacted] is that they might have [redacted]

(C-[redacted] [redacted] OF THE AAGA-6 ARE TO BE CONDUCTED [redacted] ground to air shots of the SA-6 missile [redacted] airborne launcher radar tests [redacted] and command head have been carried out in [redacted] each test showed good progress [redacted] covenants. [redacted] engineers using information from [redacted] and even [redacted] feel that it will require about [redacted] months to get [redacted] from a Syrian MIG-23, an Egyptian MiG-[redacted] and a [redacted] missiles weighing about 1100 lbs including nylon mounted launcher radius. [redacted] with head-on dueling missile shots in almost [redacted] miles with [redacted] guidance. [redacted] AWACS equipped at the outer boundry of [redacted] the 120 pound high explosive warhead should take care of the AWACS very confirmed [redacted] shots should be [redacted] aircraft using either the active or passive radar.

(C-[redacted] Consolped Advanced Fighter Weapons School is now [redacted] carry with the [redacted] day training techniques presently undergoing testing and evaluation here. The deep hypnosis learning techniques have reduced the time required to train pilots from [redacted] to [redacted] which helpful work has been [redacted] applied through [redacted] recently combined [redacted] [redacted] aircraft are developing tactics [redacted] machines. The U.S.A.F. pilots are getting a good [redacted] the [redacted] cruise controlling differentials using limited duration after burner flap configurations. The use of [redacted] AIM-[redacted] shots homing on the [redacted] tail warning radar system [redacted]

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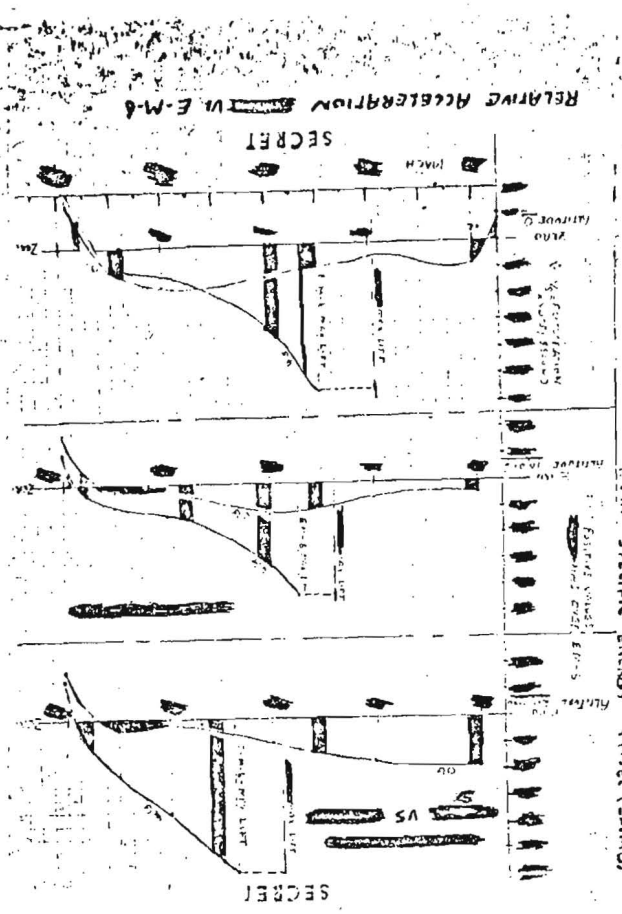
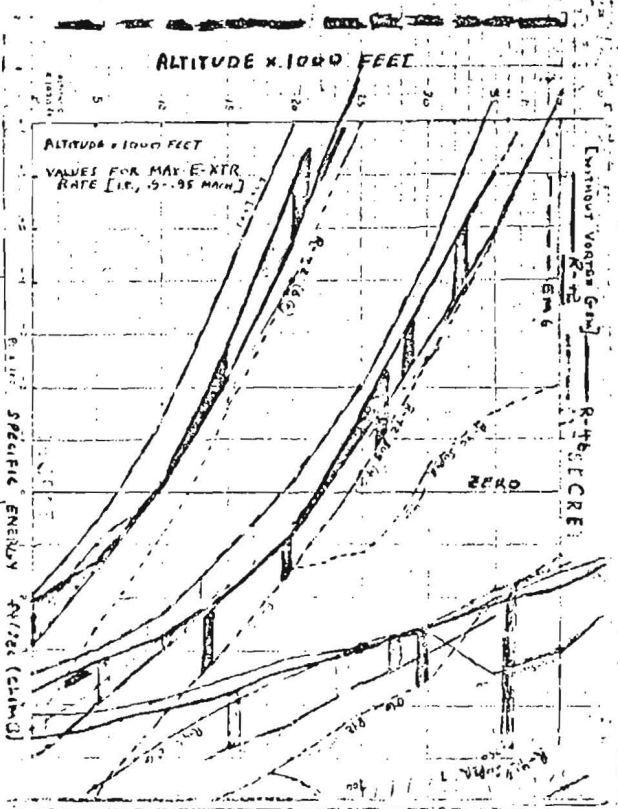




HELICOPTER DEVELOPMENT; ... on advanced helicopters, each unit averaging from three to five hundred thousand dollars,... which is the financial equivalent of from ... to ... ABD-5a (depending on models and optional systems). With up to ... miles per hour cheaper huntdown speeds and ... mph possible with shot-gun rockets, ... helicopter force could be destroyed in ... recent tests using both night and day equipment ... defense systems could take these weapons ... can easily decimate the weapons and control sites with shotgun ... rockets etc.... The large fighter missile defense systems (STD CLASS ONE EQ. ... already have demonstrated the ability to negate all radar and heat guidance ... systems. ... is continuing development under the be... ... to use laser designators of different E.M. ... in attempt to negate present ... sive prototype systems. Several counterm... ... to laser-spot guidance systems ... THE LARGE BATTLEFIELD MISSILE AND ... Army developed this device for ... in combat where the ... air force couldn't deliver a close range ... nuclear round ... tests that this was a logical system considering the ... the battlefield. But, the cost of a single 1000 pound conventional C... ... type warhead with a weapon distance of 40 to even a 100 miles or so is a ... ... of AP, ... and ... helicopter operations in the ... ... low altitude. All ground vehicles will be taken ... ... Prone into range of any U.A.C. Armor. Any foot soldier ... with ... ABD-5a above ... weapon range tests have ... ... ability ... ... inch or ... feet above ground. ... AN ... PRESENT AND ... ... will also concentrate on ... fuel trucks and command and control ... large U.A.C. fighters with ... missile negation system ... ... PRONE personnel with the ABD-5a ...

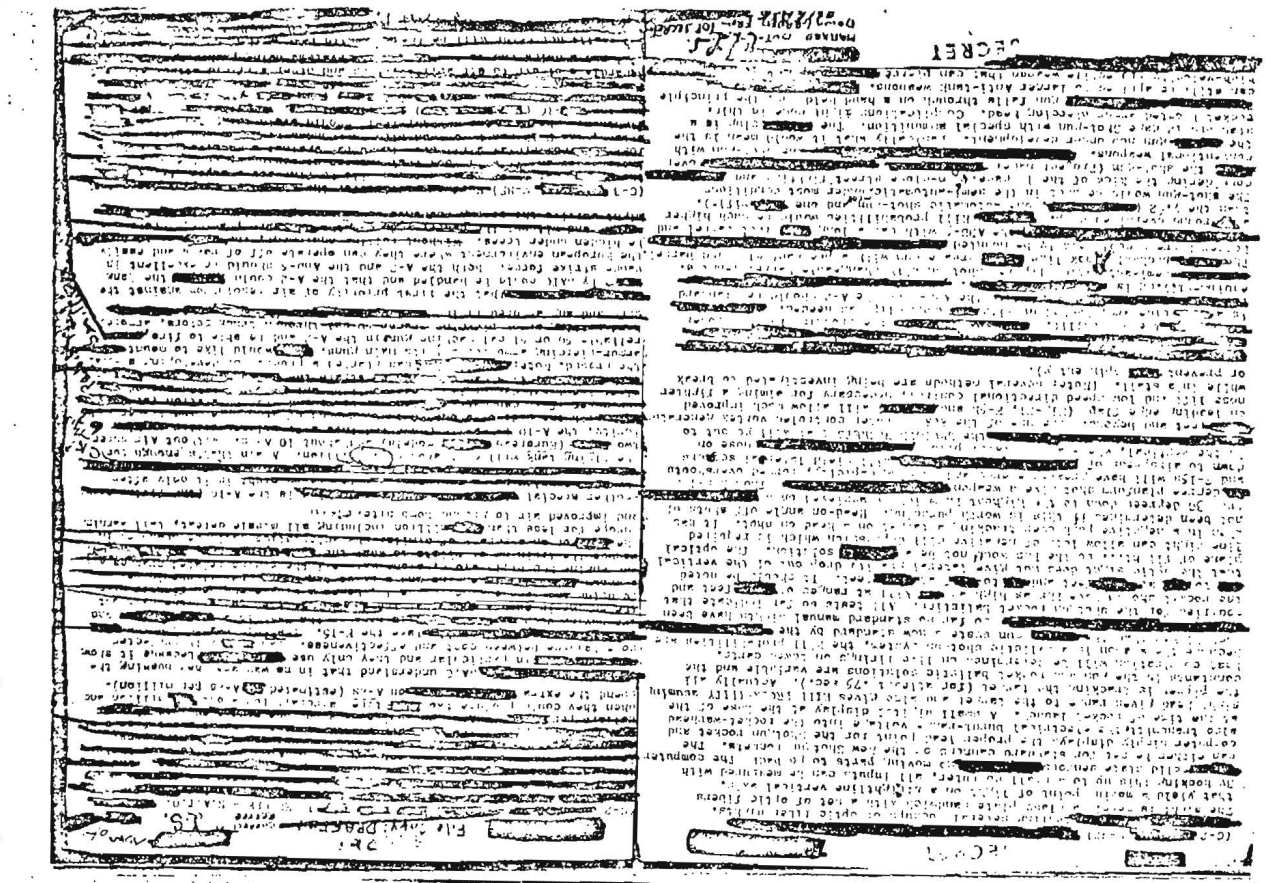
ARMS BOAT WEAPON SYSTEM; ... missile negation system ... air power, ... NAVY ... U.A.C. will agree down to destroying ... NAVY ... And then just circling the ... BOATS and working them with either conventional bombs dropped slick from low altitudes with delayed fuses or ... ... pound laser weapon. The ... pound laser guided weapons with delayed fuses ... ... ship of ... laser ... pound slick lark-up technique will present some risk to the pilots who must press on about ... feet or less above the targets for release,. The delay fuses will confine the flight to lower decks, reduce the frag pattern and ... the bombs out of the boats. U.A.C. dive-bombers will be pulling out from ... to ... feet above the targets (minimum pull), ...

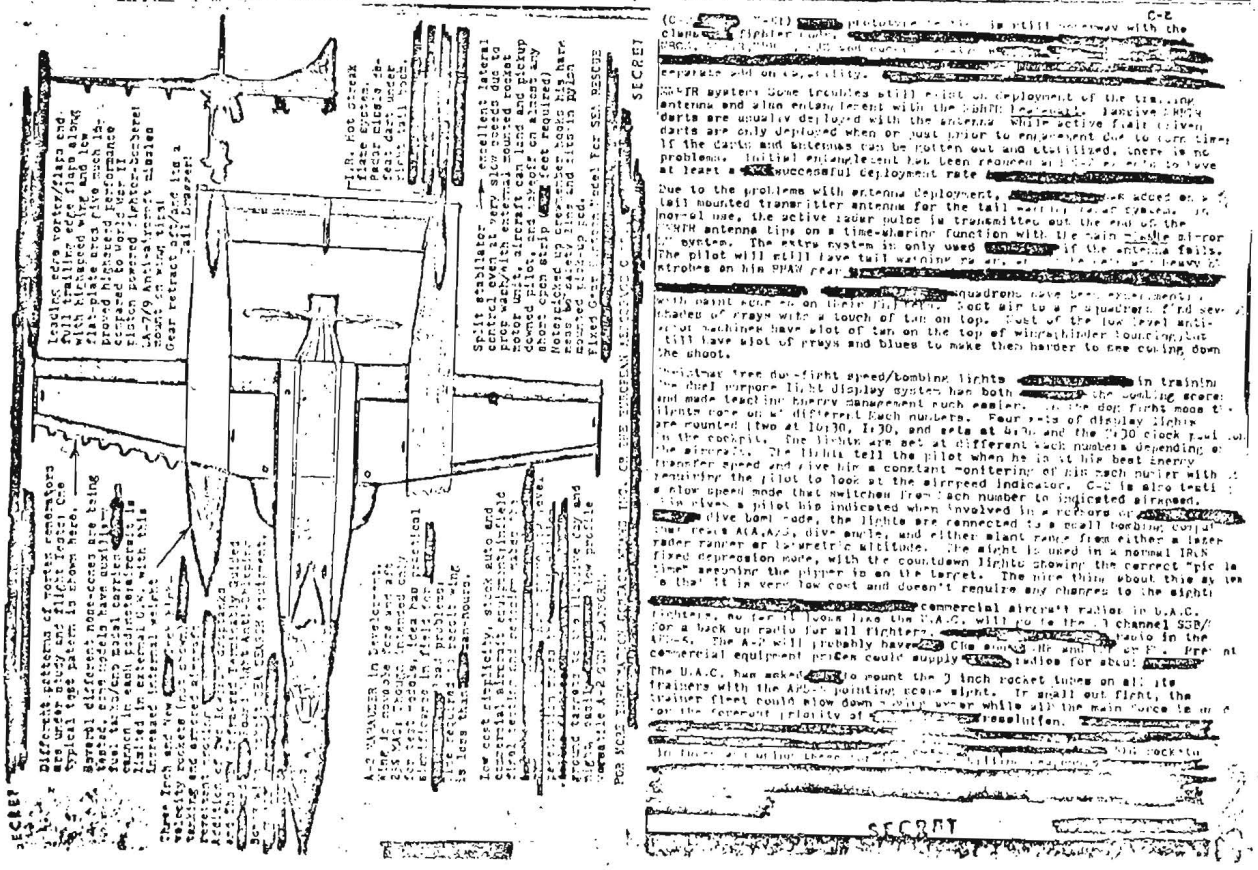
SECRET

figured at above ... percent using bombing scores on simulated moving navy/ targets ... Vortex generators will allow this high-angle low-blow speed release ... fighters after the first priority of enemy air resolution is completed.

... and ... were discussed ... of which eight ...

... counting nucle...





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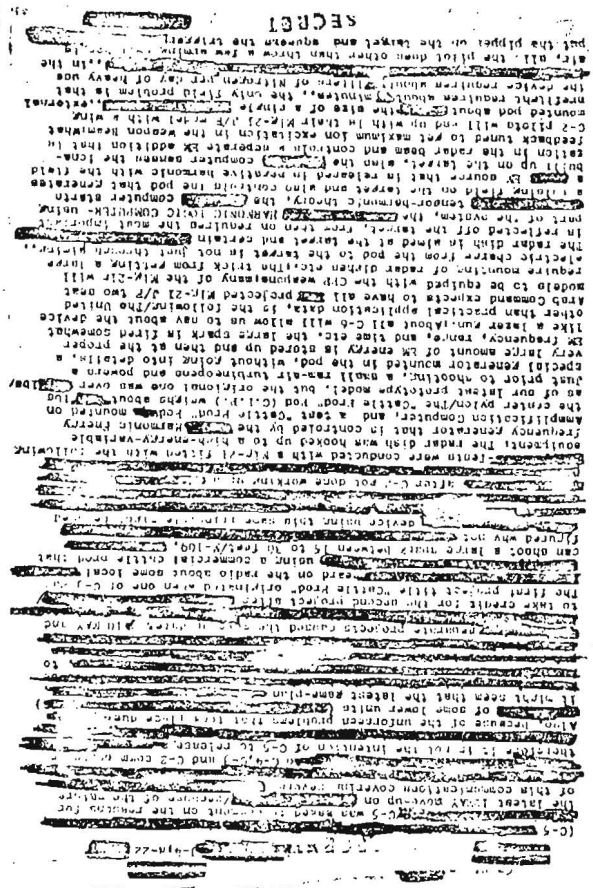

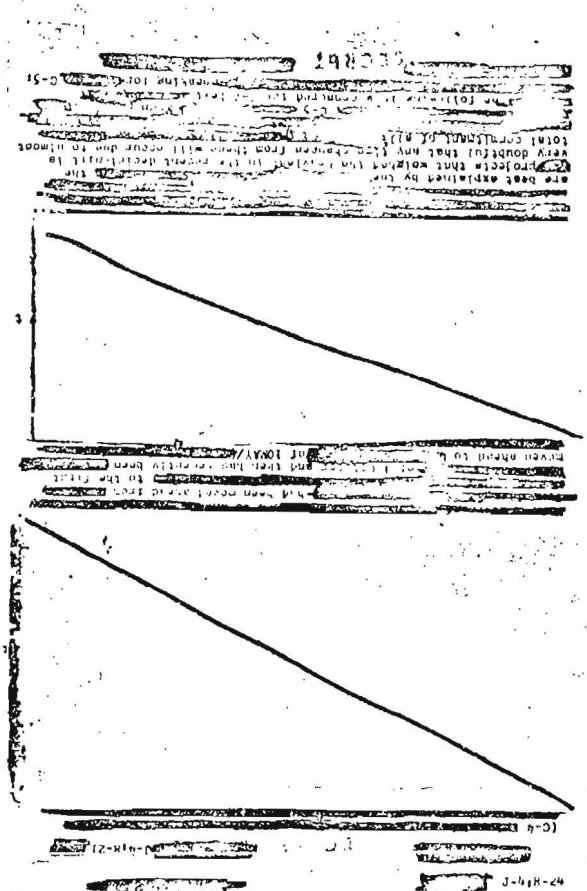

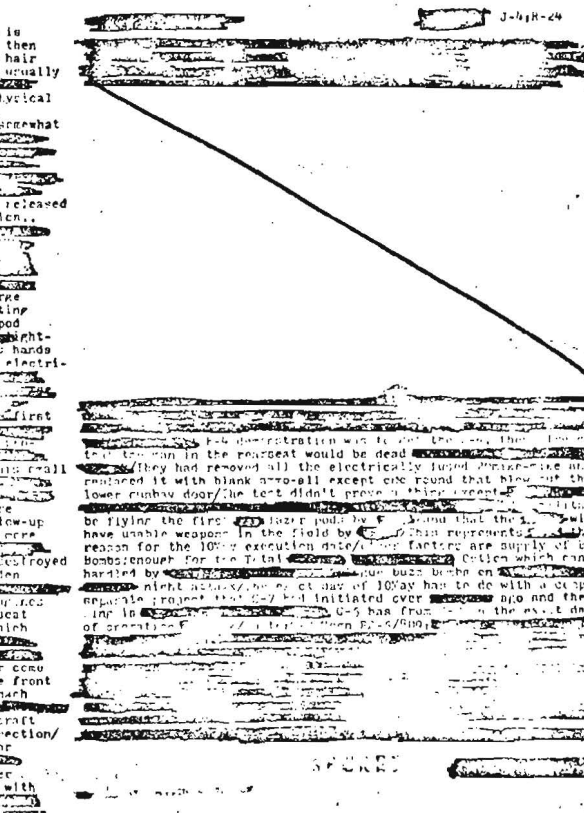

seconds the only notice to the pilot is the low rumble of the rum-air turbine that flips out of the pod, then a sharp crack takes place, the pilot will probably have all the hair on his neck stand up and a strange tingling all over, the pilot usually sees just a small blue tracer spark go to the target and the physical effect on most of the hardware is almost nothing, but it is the electrical effect that is most unusual and the exact result is somewhat difficult to explain without getting into

Instead of simply describing most common CIT effects, to combine this subject with the reason why time of 10Nov/ CIT pods were released Advanced Fighter Weapons Development and Tactics,

, as of C-2 had done the mounted on an A-2, the device is radar system, transformer-electrical system, effective silent range on large targets is over A-2 can destroy all the transmitting and receiving devices on a boat in less than minutes/another pod along with a radar dish system tanks, the device will a man with any metal in his hands at a distance over a shot on a tank will destroy all electrical equipment etc./ more pods are now CIT pods being flight tested on the Mig-21J/F first

All of the above so far is nothing cedures for C-2 event that has caused part of the Move-up had gotten over F-4s off of that they were lost in training and other causes i.e., blow-up on the range didn't want to clean C-2 F-4s for demonstration of the CIT, make it look like the F-4 is totally destroyed and with a little repair, F-4 for the Viet Air Force.

Sitting up on wooden and rubber jacks test F-4, running at lo... electrically instrumented cadaver in the front seat and a criminal strapped into the back seat (which had been disarmed)/the observers watching from about off watch as a rolls in and at a slant-range of over feet the phantom/effector gear doors open and the main gear come out, the radar and RWAW gear, radios, all Nav equipment blew, the front seat automatically ejects/just the gear alone coming out at .9 mach would destroy the aircraft,

C-2 tells the that the entire aircraft is fused inside and is also radioactive/therefore, no close inspection/ mounting is that is why for the demonstration/ and think that The Company has device later with some sort of device that

be flying the first laser pod, by F- and that the will also have usable weapons in the field by This represents the reason for the 10Nov execution date/ factors are supply of Buzz Bombs enough for the Total Option which can be handled by buzz bombs on night of 1st day of 10Nov has to do with a completely separate project that C-2 had initiated over ago and the following C-5 has from the exact dates of operation

[redacted]

62-1164433

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-28-2005 BY 60309/AUC/TAM/DCG/BN

SECRET

SAC, Newark 5/6/76

NOT FOIPA DELETION

[redacted]

Bufiles reveal the following information regarding one Philip J. Klass, who may or may not be identical to the subject of your inquiry. Klass has, from time to time, come to the Bureau's attention by virtue of the fact that he has (S)

[redacted] b1

He has twice been under FBI investigation in connection with the unauthorized publication of classified information. No prosecution resulted and both cases are closed. In 1963, an Agent at our Washington Field Office (WFO) observed that perhaps due to the influence of these investigations, Klass "... displays a sardonic attitude when he contacts WFO. It is felt that he only notifies this Bureau (S)

[redacted] b1

Klass has been affiliated with Aviation Week and Space Technology magazine for at least the past 20 years. This periodical is published by McGraw-Hill, Inc., with offices in New York. However, Klass is based in Washington, D. C., and maintains an office in the Press Building on 14th Street, Northwest, and is listed in the D. C. telephone directory at 560 N Street, Southwest.

A book review concerning one of his published works entitled "UFOs--Identified," published by Random House, credits him with a scientific approach to explaining the UFO phenomena.

[redacted]

SECRET 62-116443

REC-42

GJF:rlf (6) NOT FOIPA DELETION

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD'L INFO

21 MAY 10 1976

MAILED 14 MAY 6 1976

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspe ___
Intell ___
Labor ___
Legal Coun. ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62 MAY 20 1976

DATE: 12-20-2005
CLASSIFIED BY 60300/AUC/TAM/DCG/BN
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 12-20-2030

GPO : 1975 O - 594-120

Photo

DC TO: DTS

REC. RECD 2-9-88

FEB 22 1988

RLF/mc

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DATE 11-28-2005 BY 60309/AUC/TAM/DCG/BN

FD-36 (Rev. 2-14-74)

SECRET

FBI

Date: 7/1/76

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Precedence)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-116443)

FROM SAC, NEWARK (62-3964) (P)

SUBJECT UNSUB; aka
Philip J. Klass
Box 6030
Dallas, Texas 75222, aka
b6 [redacted]
b7C Orange, Calif. 92667
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re: Newark airtel, 4/26/76, Bureau letter, 5/6/76, Bureau airtel, 5/11/76, all captioned, "PHILIP J. KLASS, Box 6030, Dallas, Texas 75222, MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING."
Newark airtel, 5/5/76, captioned as this airtel.

By FD-4 dated 6/7/76, Los Angeles advised that Buairtel 5/5/76, advised, "Recipient offices should conduct no further investigation into this matter and case should be closed." Newark is not in receipt of any Buairtel dated 5/5/76, in this matter and is not in receipt of any communication from the Bureau

2-Bureau
2-Dallas
2-Los Angeles [redacted] (S)
2-Newark
CEL/cap
(8) b1

REC-71 62-116443 5

JUL 6 1976

DATE: 11-30-2005
CLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TAM/DCG/BN
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 11-30-2030

EX-116

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SECRET

56 JUL - 9 1976

with the above quoted instructions. By FD-4 6/14/76, Newark requested a copy of Buairtel 5/5/76, from the Bureau. By 0-7 dated 6/28/76, the Bureau advised its files do not contain the above-mentioned Buairtel, 5/5/76.

In the absence of any instructions from the Bureau to discontinue on the leads set forth in Newark airtels 4/26/76, and 5/5/76, Newark is setting forth these leads again, for the reasons stated in Newark airtel 4/26/76.

LEADS

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS: Search indices concerning PHILIP J. KLASS, Box 6030, Dallas, for any pertinent information in addition to that in Bulet, 5/6/76.

2) Search indices concerning [redacted] Orange, Calif., for any pertinent information.

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Conduct same indices searches set forth above for Dallas.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

b6
b7C

Search indices for any pertinent information concerning [redacted] Orange, Calif.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

SECRET

FBI

Date: 7/7/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TWL/PBL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-116443)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS [redacted] (RUC) (S)

SUBJECT: UNSUB, aka
Philip J. Klass
Box 6030
Dallas, Texas 75222

b1 [redacted] (S)

Re Bureau airtel to Los Angeles and Dallas dated 5/5/76, and Newark airtel to the Bureau dated 7/1/76.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Newark are two copies each of referenced Bureau airtel.

Dallas is maintaining this case in RUC status per instructions contained in referenced Bureau airtel.

DATE: 11-30-2005
CLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TAM/DCG/BN
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 11-30-2030

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

EX-101
REC 32
62-116443-6
ENCLOSURE

22 JUL 10 1976

(2) - Bureau (enc. 2)
2 - Newark (enc. 2)
1 - Los Angeles [redacted] (Info)
1 - Dallas
WNM:daf
(6)

(S)

b1

SECRET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 346-090 (11)

~~SECRET~~

Airtel

5/5/76

To: SAC, Los Angeles

From: Director, FBI

UNSUB, aka
Philip J. Klass
Box 6030
Dallas, Texas 75222
(S)

b1 ReLAairtel to Bureau dated 4/22/76.

Portions of the questioned document submitted by your office with referenced airtel have been previously received by the Bureau from other field offices. At that time, a representative of the Office of Defense Research and Engineering Strategic and Support Systems, Testing and Evaluation, Department of Defense (DOD), was requested to examine the material and comment regarding its authenticity.

After an examination, the DOD advised as follows: "This information was probably conjured up as a hoax. In any event, from a technical standpoint, the terms are not consistent with those used in a normal test report nor are they presented in language that would have been used in a flight testing business."

Recipient offices should conduct no further investigation into this matter and cases should be closed.

1 - Dallas

RUC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

DATE: 11-30-2005
CLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TAM/DCG/BN
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 3.3(6) 11-30-2030

(1) 164439

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
JULY 1973 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-116443) DATE: 12/2/76

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (62-3964) (RUC)

SUBJECT: UNSUB, aka
Philip J. Klass
Box 6030
Dallas, Texas 75222,
b6 [redacted]
b7C
Orange, California 92667
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau and Phoenix are one copy each of a document and envelope addressed to Herzog Commodities, 170 Broadway, New York, NY, 10038, with the return address of
b6 a [redacted] Sun City, Arizona,
b7C on 10/27/76.

On 11/1/76, [redacted] Herzog and Company [redacted], 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, NJ, advised that his firm's subsidiary company, Herzog Commodities, 170 Broadway, New York, NY, received through this day's regular morning mail, an envelope, which contained a return address of [redacted], Sun City, Arizona 85351, and which was postmarked at Phoenix, Arizona, on 10/27/76. [redacted] stated that the envelope contained a single sheet of xerox-type paper on which appeared eight reduced pages bearing the Secret classification. The reduced pages appeared to contain some kind of official but incomprehensible aircraft research data. [redacted] advised that the document means nothing to his company, and he has no reason as to why it was sent to same. He stated that although the document appears to be the work of some eccentric, he nevertheless felt that it should be turned over to the FBI. [redacted] further advised that the name of [redacted] does not appear in his company's files as a customer or as a former or present employee.

b6
b7C

Newark indices do not contain any information

(2) Bureau (Enc. 2)
2-Phoenix (Enc. 2)
1-Newark
RV/sdh
(5)

DE-49 REC-86 62-116443-7

14 DEC 6 1976

EX-233

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-28-2005 BY 60309/AUC/TAM/DCG/BN

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-110

identifiable with the [redacted] b6 b7C

However, Newark indices do reveal that the same type of document appears in the case entitled "UNSUB, aka, Philip J. Klass, Box 6030, Dallas, Texas 75222, [redacted] Orange, Calif 92667; MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING", Bufile 62-116443, NK file 62-3964.

The name of the above-described PHILIP J. KLASS and [redacted] appeared as the sender of several similar type documents as that attributed to [redacted] above, to the Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, NJ, in April, 1976, from Dallas, Texas, and Orange, Calif., respectively.

Bureau letter dated 5/6/76, and Bureau airtel dated 5/11/76, in substance, described KLASS as a Senior Avionics Editor with "Aviation Week and Space Technology" magazine, with an office in the Press Building on Fourteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. The Bureau noted that in view of KLASS' intemperate criticism and often irrational statements he made to support them, it was recommended that the Bureau be most circumspect in any future contacts with him.

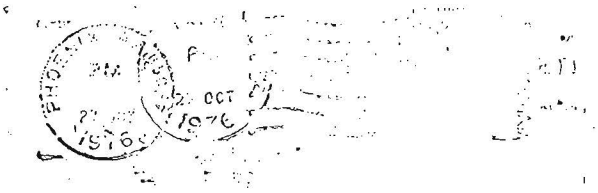
Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 5/5/76, regarding subject, advised that the Office of Defense Research and Engineering, Strategic and Support Systems, Testing and Evaluation, Department of Defense (DOD), upon examination of the documents attributed to subject, advised that "this information was probably conjured up as a hoax. In any event, from a technical standpoint, the terms are not consistent with those used in a normal test report, nor are they presented in language that would have been used in a flight testing business." The Bureau instructed that no further investigation should be conducted and that said case should be closed.

Inasmuch as the document received from Herzog and Company is similar to those attributed to the captioned subject, it appears that the name of [redacted] is possibly another alias of the subject. In view of this, Newark will make appropriate reference to same and will not conduct any further investigation in this matter. b6 b7C

A copy of this communication with enclosures are being sent to Phoenix for appropriate referencing.

[redacted]
Sun City, [redacted] 85351

b6
b7C



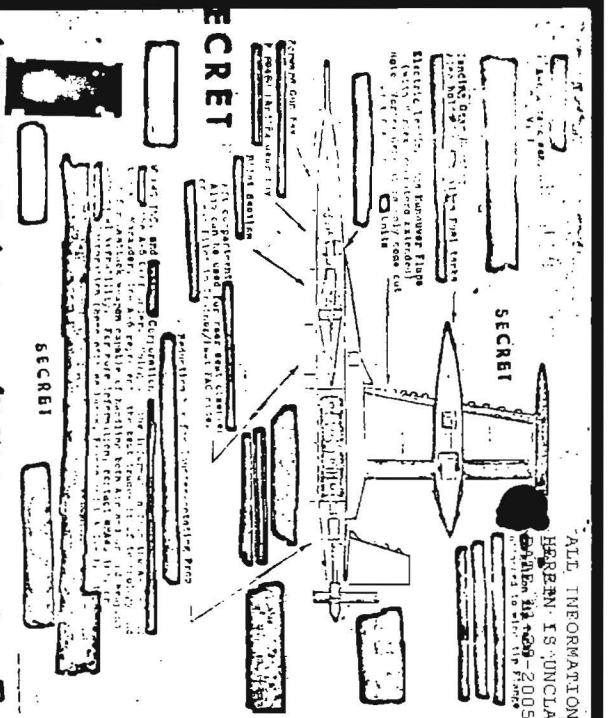
Herzog Commodities
170 Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10038

62-116943-7

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-28-2005 BY 60309/AUC/TAM/DCG/BN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-2005



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4-22 (Rev. 1-28-75)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

b2
b6
b7C

Name Searching Unit, 4543 JEH-FBI Bldg.
Expedite, 4543 JEH-FBI Bldg.
Rewrite, Review
Attention
Return to

SPECIAL Rm. 5224 JEH Ext.

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [x] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations

Subject Klass, Philip J.
Birthdate & Place
Address

APR 29 1976

Localities
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FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
62-116443	E I
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100-16616-1 b1	
100-454565-Sec 3	

DATE: 11-30-2005
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MAY 4 1976

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SECRET

PHILIP J. KLASS
404 "N" ST. SOUTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024
(202) 554-5901

April 9, 1987

Mr. William Baker, Asst. Dir.
Office of Congressional & Public Affairs
Federal Bureau of Investigation Bldg. (Room 7116)
Pennsylvania Ave. (9-10th)
Washington D.C. 20535

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Dear Mr. Baker:

I am writing in connection with an article I hope to author and publish to obtain the official views of the FBI on the use of "psychics" to assist in FBI investigations.

A number of articles have appeared claiming that "psychics" have provided valuable assistance to law enforcement agencies in locating criminals and the bodies of victims.

In an effort to try to learn whether such claims are valid, I seek authoritative answers to the following questions:

1. Has the FBI conducted any scientific tests to try to assess the potential value of using "psyhics" in its work?

2. If so, what conclusions were drawn from such tests and is a report on the tests available?

3. If not, does the FBI have any present plans to conduct such tests?

4. Has the FBI ever made use of "psychics" in any of its investigative work? If so, with what results?

62-116443-8

5. Has the FBI ever issued any policy statement on the use of "psychics", to provide guidance for its own agents and for other law enforcement agencies? If so, may I obtain a copy.

12 JUN 25 1987

Your response to these questions will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Philip J. Klass

Ack let to P. Klass dated 4/22/87 BJC:wjr

R367

60 AUG 13 1987

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Legislative Affairs

~~SECRET~~

April 22, 1987

OUTSIDE SOURCE

Mr. Philip I. Klass
404 N Street, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Klass:

Your recent letter requesting the FBI's views on the use of psychics in conducting investigations has been received.

Our Behavioral Science Unit has not studied the use of psychics by investigators, and we anticipate no such study in the foreseeable future.

Currently, the FBI has no rules or regulations covering the use of clairvoyants in conducting investigations. Although the Bureau has never contracted psychics as consultants, it is possible that individual Special Agents may have encountered people who have volunteered information based on their psychic impressions. Of course, information obtained from psychics would be handled in the same manner as leads obtained from other sources.

The FBI does not endorse or recommend the use of psychics in law enforcement, partially because the information obtained is frequently inconclusive. However, we do acknowledge that many police departments and citizens have relied on this type of assistance.

I hope this information will be of some help to you in writing your article.

Sincerely,

William M. Baker
Assistant Director
Office of Congressional
and Public Affairs

62-116443-9

DATE: 11-30-2005
CLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TAM/DCG/BN
REASON: 1.4 (b)
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Director's Sec'y ___

1 - Mr. W. Baker - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Greenleaf - Enclosure
(Attention: [redacted])
1 - Mr. Moran - Enclosure

BJC:wjr (7)

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JUN 25 1987

SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE

~~SECRET~~

FBI/DOJ

Mr. Philip J. Klass

b1 b1

NOTE: Bufiles 62-116443, [redacted](S) and [redacted](S) contain information regarding a Philip J. Klass who was the Senior Avionics Editor of "Aviation Week and Space Technology" magazine and had an office in Washington, D. C. The dates of applicable file references range from 1958 through 1976. All files refer to unauthorized disclosure of classified material by the author. Bufile 62-116443, Serial 7, states that "in view of Klass' intemperate criticism and often irrational statements...it was recommended that the Bureau be most circumspect in any future contacts with him." Response was coordinated with SA [redacted] of the Behavioral Science Unit, Division 2.

b6

b7C

PHILIP J. KLASS
404 "N" ST. SOUTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024
(202) 554-5901

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Dec. 30, 1987

Mr. William M. Baker, Asst. Dir.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Office of Congressional and Public Affairs
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Baker:

Earlier this year, I wrote to you seeking a statement of FBI position on the use of "psychics" for criminal investigation and you replied on April 22. (Copy enclosed.)

In your letter you stated that your "Behavioral Science Unit has not studied the use of psychics by investigators, and we anticipate no such study in the foreseeable future." Your letter added that "The FBI does not endorse or recommend the use of psychics in law enforcement..."

Since our earlier correspondence, I have learned that on several occasions a [redacted] named [redacted] was invited to give lectures at the FBI Academy, to large groups of police officers.

The source of my information is a deposition given on Sept. 5, 1986, by FBI Academy special agent [redacted] of the Academy's Behavioral Science Unit for litigation involving [redacted] in the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Oregon, resulting in part from her claims of an "FBI connection." (Case No. 85-3781-J-1)

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62-116443-10

It is not surprising that [redacted] should try to exploit this "FBI connection" in promotional literature intended to solicit commercial clients for her services.

What I do find surprising is that the FBI would give the appearance of endorsement of "psychic criminal investigators" by inviting such a claimant to speak before large groups of local law enforcement officials. Especially when your letter of April 22 indicates that the FBI does give sufficient credence to such claimed abilities to conduct a scientific investigation of their validity.

JAN 6 1988

For this reason, I invite your comments.

Sincerely,

Philip J. Klass

1 - ENCLOSURE

Rm 7350
TL-213

ack let to Mr. Philip J. Klass
dated 1/14/88
KJC:mds

1 2 JAN 10 1989

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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

April 22, 1987

Mr. Philip J. Klass
404 N Street, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Klass:

Your recent letter requesting the FBI's views on the use of psychics in conducting investigations has been received.

Our Behavioral Science Unit has not studied the use of psychics by investigators, and we anticipate no such study in the foreseeable future.

Currently, the FBI has no rules or regulations covering the use of clairvoyants in conducting investigations. Although the Bureau has never contracted psychics as consultants, it is possible that individual Special Agents may have encountered people who have volunteered information based on their psychic impressions. Of course, information obtained from psychics would be handled in the same manner as leads obtained from other sources.

The FBI does not endorse or recommend the use of psychics in law enforcement, partially because the information obtained is frequently inconclusive. However, we do acknowledge that many police departments and citizens have relied on this type of assistance.

I hope this information will be of some help to you in writing your article.

Sincerely,

William M. Baker

William M. Baker
Assistant Director
Office of Congressional
and Public Affairs

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62-116443-10

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January 14, 1988

Mr. Philip J. Klass
404 N Street, Southwest
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Klass:

Your recent letter to Mr. William M. Baker, who has transferred to another Federal agency, has been referred to me for reply.

As you were previously advised, the FBI does not endorse or recommend the use of psychics by law enforcement agencies. In addition, we have not contracted psychics as consultants in connection with any of our investigations.

However, the FBI National Academy, as an educational facility, has an obligation to offer a full range of courses which are responsive to the needs and interests of its students. Because attendees of several FBI National Academy classes expressed interest in the topic of psychic phenomena in law enforcement, we obtained an appropriate lecturer on that subject.

The FBI does not believe that objective presentation of controversial subjects in an academic environment should be construed as endorsement of them. However, I thank you for your interest in obtaining the FBI's views in this matter.

MAILED 18
JAN 19 1988
FBI

Sincerely yours,

/S/ 62-116443-11

Milt Ahlerich
Assistant Director
Office of Congressional
and Public Affairs

1 - Mr. Ahlerich - Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. Greenleaf - Enclosures (2)
(Attention: [redacted])
1 - Mr. Moran - Enclosures (2)

FBI JAN 26 1988

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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DRB/mmt

13 JAN 19 1988
MAIL ROOM

FBI/DOJ

Mr. Philip J. Klass b6

b7C

NOTE: SA [redacted] of the BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE UNIT, TRAINING DIVISION, advised the RESEARCH UNIT, OCPA, of the circumstances surrounding his 9/5/86 deposition regarding [redacted] A [redacted], who is not identifiable in Bufiles, was suing [redacted] claiming fraud in connection with her alleged association with the FBI. SA [redacted] confirmed that [redacted] had accurately represented her dealings with the Bureau. No record of [redacted] is contained in Buindices. PHILIP J. KLASS is subject of Bufile 62-116443, which shows that he contacted the FBI in 1975. KLASS was displeased with the publication of an article, "The UFO Mystery," in the LEB. During a telephone conversation, he stated that the article was written by a fraud and suggested that in publishing the article, the FBI had endorsed a hoax. Also, the FBI had investigated KLASS, a writer with "Aviation Week and Space Technology" magazine, two times regarding his unauthorized publication of classified information. In addition, Bufile 62-116443, Serial 7, states that "in view of KLASS' intemperate criticism and often irrational statements...it was recommended that the Bureau be most circumspect in any future contacts with him."

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PHILIP J. KLASS
404 "N" ST. SOUTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20024
(202) 554-5901

Jan. 20, 1988

Mr. Milt Ahlerich, Asst. Dir.
Office of Congress & Pub. Affairs
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C. 20535

Ref.: Your letter of Jan. 14, 1988

Dear Mr. Ahlerich:

Thank you for your recent response to my letter of Dec. 30 in reference the FBI's official position on the use of "psychics" in law enforcement and the lectures by such a claimant given at the FBI National Academy.

Your statement that the FBI should have the freedom to offer "objective presentation of controversial subjects in an academic environment" is quite valid.

What is open to challenge is the question of whether Ms. Noreen Renier, who commercially exploits her claims of psychic-powers, is "an appropriate lecturer" to make an "objective presentation on the subject."

As you know, the effectiveness of polygraph examination in determining whether a subject is being truthful, is a contentious issue. Does the FBI National Academy curriculum include a discussion of this issue?

If so, does the FBI Academy allow a single speaker, who represents one of the commercial polygraph training centers or a manufacturer of polygraph equipment, to make the only presentation on the subject of polygraph effectiveness? (Use of this example is not intended to convey my own views on polygraph.)

62-116443-12

If, as I suspect, the Academy offers a much more balanced presentation on the polygraph, might it not be well advised to use a similar protocol in the future on "psychic detectives?

Sincerely,

12 MAR 16 1988

Philip J. Klass

Ack let Philip Klass
2-11-88
BJC Qmm

DEC Cong. and P.A. Affs.

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February 11, 1988

Mr. Philip J. Klass
404 N Street, Southwest
Washington, D. C. 20024

Dear Mr. Klass:

Your January 20, 1988, letter regarding lecturers for the FBI National Academy has been received.

I am forwarding a copy of your letter to the FBI's Training Division for its consideration of your views. Thank you for your interest in the FBI National Academy Program.

Sincerely yours,

b6
b7C

Milt Ahlerich
Assistant Director
Office of Congressional
and Public Affairs

FBI FEB 12 1988 MAILED 27

1 - Mr. Greenleaf - Enclosure
(Attention:)
1 - Mr. Moran - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent is subject of Bufile 62-116443, and his previous communications generally have been accusatory or argumentative in nature. In his 12/30/87 letter, KLASS expressed concern that the FBI would give the appearance of endorsing the use of psychics in law enforcement by obtaining a lecturer on that topic for the FBI National Academy.

BJC:amm (6)

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Exec AD LES
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62-116443-14

APR 11 1988

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(DOES NOT INCLUDE A FINGERPRINT CHECK)

DATE: 1/29/88

SEQUENCE NO: 525541

CIDN: 8802647080

ORI NO: USDIS000Z

NAME: KLASS,PHILIP JULIAN
AKA:
DOB: 11/08/19
POB: IA
SOC: 479-01-0489
SEX: M
RACE: W
ADDR:
EMPL:
MISC:

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A SEARCH OF THE AUTOMATED CENTRAL INDICES OF FBI HEADQUARTERS BASED UPON DATA SUBMITTED AND LIMITED PURSUANT TO ESTABLISHED POLICY LOCATED NO IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO YOUR INQUIRY. THIS SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED AS A CLEARANCE BY THE FBI.

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